

SCHEPPS' COMING AWAITED BY JURY

Indictments Are Withheld Until He Tells His Story.

BELIEVED HE WILL STRENGTHEN CASE

If He Is Recalcitrant and Declines to Testify, He Will Be Named in Indictment Charging Murder—Whitman to Offer Reward for Fugitives.

New York, August 15.—At the request of District Attorney Whitman, the grand jury today withheld the filing of its pending indictments against the murderers of Herman Rosenthal in order to hear the testimony of Sam Schepps now on his way here from Hot Springs, Ark., in custody of Assistant District Attorney Rubin White. The county prosecutor believes the evidence thus far submitted to the jury is sufficient for the principal indictments, he advised the jury today that it would be best to hear the testimony of Schepps in order further to strengthen the case.

The district attorney expects Schepps, who is said to have been a passenger in the "assassination car," will add interesting details to the manner in which the murder was planned, which will strengthen the true bills contemplated against "Gib the Blood," "Dago" Frank, "Chick" Lewis and "Laffy Louie," the alleged murder crew. Mr. Whitman believes Schepps will be able also to throw light on the matter in which the alleged murderers were paid, thus corroborating the testimony of Jack Rosen and "Birdie" Webber, that Lieutenant Charles Becker, charged with investigating the murder, was responsible for the payment. Schepps is expected here Saturday, and will go before the grand jury Tuesday as a material witness. Unlike in the meantime he disappointed the expectations of the State by refusing to tell his story. In that event, it was intimated to-night by the district attorney, that one more indictment would be handed down that day and the name of the man it would accuse of complicity in the murder would be Schepps.

News that the grand jury had failed to hand down its expected indictments today gave rise to reports that there had been a clash among the jurors growing out of doubts expressed by several that the stories told by those Webber and Vallon were to be credited. "Any statement as to a clash or disagreement in the grand jury room is absolutely unfounded," said Mr. Whitman to-night. "It is essential that all the evidence be so presented that the grand jury may be properly found. I requested the grand jury myself to delay the filing of the indictments until Tuesday, and I assume that it was at my request that such a delay occurred. The grand jury and the district attorney are in entire accord, and there has been no such suggestion of disagreement of any kind."

Stands by His Story.
Reports were also current that Webber, who, with Rosen and Vallon, appeared before the jury today, had given testimony which conflicted with his previous stories, but it was learned that Webber steadfastly stood by all that he had said regarding Lieutenant Becker and the other defendants.

Impatient over what he regards as the "peculiarly unprecedented" failure of any city authority to offer a reward for the capture of "Gib the Blood" and "Laffy Louie," who have been at large one month since Rosenthal was slain, District Attorney Whitman declared to-night that he himself would offer next week a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of the two men dead or alive. Although the fugitives are wanted for the most sensational murder in recent years, and have led to revelations of organized graft in the police department—no reward, such as is commonly offered for the capture of criminals by the smallest county authorities, has thus far been offered. It was pointed out by the county prosecutor to-night, for the first time, that the two alleged murderers by any authority representing New York City.

While the district attorney's office is not provided with funds for this purpose, Mr. Whitman said he was prepared to obtain the money from certain public spirited citizens. Detective William J. Burns said his district attorney to-day, but has this far, it was learned, turned up no evidence of importance. He told the prosecutor, however, that he was expected to be predicted would lead to a high city official in connection with police corruption. He also said that he expected to "get" three men known as "the disorderly house triumvirate," one a lawyer, one a police inspector and the other a hotel keeper. The detective also gave assurances to the district attorney, it was learned, that he would find "Gib the Blood."

Rushing Him to New York.
St. Louis, August 15.—Sam Schepps, wanted to supply evidence lacking in the confessions already made to District Attorney Whitman, of New York, and being rushed half-way across the continent as a witness in the Rosenthal murder case, will be in jail in New York next week. Schepps, in charge of Assistant District Attorney Rubin and Detectives Thomas and Stewart, passed through St. Louis to-night, en route from Hot Springs, Ark., where he was arrested late Saturday. The route of Rubin's party is kept secret nor will Rubin announce the approximate hour of arrival in New York. His own statement with reference to the probability of his arrival was that Schepps will be in the New York jail soon. Schepps reiterates his assertion that his first definite statement of the whole of what he knows about the Rosenthal case will be made in person to District Attorney Whitman and no other person. He has been consistent in this declaration for three days.

WILSON DELIVERS ATTACK ON TARIFF

He Tells Farmers It Is Great Imposition On Them.

NEVER FRAMED IN THEIR INTEREST

Pays His Respects to Senator Aldrich as the Servitor of Special Privilege—"Restrictive Tariff" Dam Which Is Holding Prosperity Back From This Country.

Gloucester, N. J., August 15.—Under the glare of a hot sun, thousands of farmers massed about Governor Woodrow Wilson here today and heard him make his first campaign speech since he was formally nominated for president. The Governor spoke extemporaneously from an improvised platform at Washington Park, where the farmers of New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania were participating in a farmers' day celebration. The candidate dealt mostly upon the protective tariff, which he called the "restrictive tariff," attacked Senator Aldrich and his tariff-making associates, pointed out the benefits of a merchant marine in connection with the Panama Canal, and blamed the influence of express companies in preventing the adoption of the parcel post.

The Governor was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers. When he finished speaking many of the farmers crowded forward to shake hands. The Governor returned to Newark early to-night.

At the street Governor Wilson asked: "When did the farmer ever occupy the center of the stage in our politics?" He then declared that he had seldom seen the interests of the farmers recorded in legislation. "And one of the greatest impositions upon the farmer of this country that has been devised," said the Governor, "is the present tariff legislation of the United States."

His Indictment of Tariff.
"My indictment against the tariff is that it represents special partnerships and does not represent the general interest. It is a long time since tariffs were made by men who even supposed that they were seeking to serve the general interest, because tariffs are not made by the general body of members of either house of Congress. They have in the past been made by very small groups of individuals in certain committees of those houses, who even refused information to their fellow members as to the basis upon which they had acted in framing the schedule."

"One of the gentlemen who has been most conspicuously connected with this thing has in recent years prudently withdrawn from public life. I mean the one-time senior Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Aldrich. I at least give Mr. Aldrich the credit of having had a large weather eye. He says that the weather was changing in Rhode Island—even in Rhode Island—as well as in the rest of the Union; that men who had long known that he was 'im' upon them felt that the limit had been reached and they were going to be imposed upon any longer. They saw that he was not even doing what he pretended to do, namely, to serve the special interests of Rhode Island, because he was serving only some of the special interests of Rhode Island and not all of them."

The tariff intimately concerns the farmer of this country. It makes a great deal of difference to you that Mr. Taft the other day vetoed the steel bill. It makes a difference to you in the cost of practically every tool that you use upon the farm, and it is very significant, or ought to be very significant, to you that a Democratic House of Representatives has just passed the steel tariff reduction bill over the President's veto, a thing, as I am informed is unprecedented in the history of the country that a House should have passed two tariff measures, the wool measure and the steel measure, over the veto of the President.

"Tariff measures are not measures for the merchant, merely, and the manufacturer. The farmer pays just a big proportion of the tariff duties a anybody else."

Benefit to Farmer.
The Governor then explained the benefits that might accrue to the farmer from the closing of the Panama Canal if the merchant marine were restored. Governor Wilson also took up the question of the parcel post, and declared that the farmer ought to be deeply interested in its establishment in this country. The Governor declared that he was also deeply interested in the Democratic platform which declares it is to be the duty of the party to devote such funds of the national government as it may constitutionally devote to such purposes to the promotion of industrial, agricultural and vocational education. The Governor explained that the platform in this connection meant a system of university extension to the farmer, making available to the farmer the knowledge stored in the universities of the country on scientific farming.

"If prosperity is not to be checked in this country, we must broaden our borders and make conquest of the markets of the world. That is the reason that America is so deeply interested in the question of which I have already spoken, the merchant marine and that is also the reason why America is so much interested in breaking down that dam against which all the tides of our prosperity have banked up, that great dam that runs around all our coasts and which we call the protective tariff."

"I would prefer to call it the restrictive tariff. I would prefer to call it the tariff that holds us back. I should prefer to call it the tariff that hems us in, the tariff that chokes us, the tariff that smotheres us, because

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DEMOCRATS FAIL TO OVERRIDE TAFT

Can't Muster Votes to Pass Bill Over His Veto.

COMBATS CHANGE IN CIVIL SERVICE

Shorn of Seven-Year Tenure Provision, Measure Will Be Sent on Its Way Again, but It Will Retain Clause for Abolition of Commerce Court.

Washington, August 15.—House Democratic leaders failed to-day in their third successive effort to override the President, when they sought to pass the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill over Mr. Taft's veto. The vote, 153 to 197, was twenty short of the requisite two-thirds of those voting. As a result, the bill will be taken in hand to-morrow morning, shorn of the provision to which the President objected, fixing a seven-year tenure for government employees under the civil service, and sent on its way again.

The other feature to which the President objected, the abolition of the Commerce Court, will be left in the measure, but the temper of the Senate on this program is yet to be ascertained. It is acknowledged at both ends of the Capitol that there is a strong sentiment against the continuance of the court, and objection by the Senate for this reason is not expected. So strong is the sentiment against the tribunal that leaders of both the House and Senate believe if the President vetoes the bill as changed it can be passed over his objection.

In the vote in the House there were many peculiar changes of front on the part of the Democrats and insurgent Republicans, the latter's votes having been the deciding factor in passing the wool and steel tariff revision bills over the President's veto. Eighteen Democrats deserted their party on the roll call, while thirteen insurgent Republicans voted with the majority.

Representative Jackson, a member of the Appropriation Committee, led the fight to pass the bill over the veto. His laid stress upon the necessity for engrafting the seven-year tenure reform on the civil service, in order, as he contended, to increase the efficiency of the government service. No competent clerk would suffer in any way, he insisted, as a result of the reform, but it would give heads of departments power and opportunity to drop incompetents from the Federal pay-roll.

Cannon Twits Democrats.
Phrasing for the government clerk, former Speaker Cannon twitted the Democrats with attempting a trick on defenseless employees in order to strengthen their political fences. He charged them with cowardice for such a move.

"I am subject to the same cowardice," Mr. Cannon admitted, "and I am criticizing myself as much as any other member. There have been times when I was tempted to sing that old hymn, 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' but 'New My Courage, Lord.'"

Minority Leader Mann defended the Commerce Court and termed "ridiculous" the action of one Congress overruling the action of another. He said that the action of the chief executive of the United States, he added, that the President's criticism of the House for putting general legislation on an appropriation bill "came close to impeachment."

Mr. Taft's veto message was strong in the condemnation of the way Congress had attached special legislation to an annual appropriation bill. He wrote that he approved any system of promoting efficiency in the civil service, but he could not approve a system, which he said, to turn out of office employees who had given their best years to the government.

"I am utterly opposed to the abolition of a court because its decisions may not always meet the approval of a majority of the Legislature, save the President. It is introducing a trial of the judiciary which in its way is quite as objectionable as the ordinance now being proposed."

When the reading of the President's veto message was concluded Representative Stephens, of Texas, introduced an amendment proposing a constitutional amendment to curb the President's power by providing that a bare majority of the House and Senate may override a veto. A two-thirds vote of both houses now is required.

Mr. Stephens declared Mr. Taft had been used in the first half century of the nation's history. He said that the President of France had no veto power, and that while the King of England enjoyed the privilege he "had not dared to use it" for 220 years.

Veterans to Get Their Pensions.
Washington, August 15.—Till the next week, the thousands of veterans who have received no pensions since the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, will get their government warrants. Both House and Senate today agreed to pay the pensioners \$160,000 to pay the pensioners. The President probably will sign the bill to-morrow and by Saturday the Pension Bureau will begin mailing out checks.

A provision placed in the pension bill as originally passed by the House abolishing the fifteen pension agencies throughout the country caused the delay. The Senate finally agreed to a provision which will eliminate the agencies, January 31, 1913.

The elimination of the agencies will force about 250 clerks employed in them either to move to Washington or to leave the government service.

ANDREW JACKSON MONTAGUE WINS NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS OVER LAMB BY 1,500 MAJORITY



HON. ANDREW JACKSON MONTAGUE. Photo by Foster.

TRAIN IS ROBBED BY LONE BANDIT

Boards Express Car on Southern at Baltimore and Seizes \$3,000.

LOCKS MESSENGER IN CHEST

Police Are Rushed to Scene of Crime on Special Train.

Asheville, N. C., August 15.—A lone train robber, masked and armed, boarded Southern Railway train, No. 13, Spartanburg to Asheville, at 10:30 to-night as it was leaving Baltimore, three miles from this city, and covering the express messenger, E. F. Carr, of Marion, with a revolver, secured a package containing \$3,000 in bills. The robber then commanded Carr to get in the express chest which he had just rifled, and locked him in it. It is presumed that the robber left the train as it slowed up for the Asheville yards.

When the train arrived at the Asheville station express employees found Carr locked in the chest. When released, the express messenger was unable to give a description of his assailant, saying that the latter was completely masked. The train was an hour late at Baltimore, a fact which the local police department say the robber was aware of.

The express messenger says he had just finished arranging his packages, preparatory to leaving the train at Asheville, when he was confronted by a masked stranger with a loaded revolver, who demanded his money. Carr states that the robber then bound his hands and forced him to get into the chest, which he locked. The alarm was quickly given at Asheville, and several policemen were sent toward Baltimore on a special train. Other members of the force boarded train No. 35, which leaves Asheville at 10:50. At midnight to-night the police and express officials were still without a clue.

Messenger Carr, up to July 21, was a clerk in the Southern Express office at Marion, N. C., when he was given the run from Columbia, S. C., to Asheville.

FAVOR AINSLIE FOR NEW MAYOR

Council Will Elect Him on Resignation of Mayor Richardson in September.

PRIMARY PLAN ABANDONED

City Democratic Committee Holds Plan Impracticable, and Drops It.

Following the action of the City Democratic Committee last night in abandoning as impracticable the plan of holding a preferential primary for selecting a Mayor of Richmond, it was announced by friends of Capt. George Ainslie, that his selection by the incoming Council to succeed Mayor D. C. Richardson is now a certainty. A sufficient number of favorable votes have been secured, it was stated, in both branches of the incoming Council to secure his election.

Captain Ainslie himself was not so certain, but said that his friends had assured him of much support. The retirement of Colonel Harwood from the race, and the abandonment of the plan for a preferential primary, leave the election in the hands of the incoming Council, to be held immediately after the formal resignation of Mayor Richardson is received.

Able leaders of action in the Council stated last night that from experience they had heard in both branches there was now no doubt of the election of Captain Ainslie, probably without opposition.

Was Suggested for Judgeship.
Captain Ainslie is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and of the Law Department of the University of Virginia. He was at one time a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, on which it is stated, he served with signal ability. A practicing lawyer of standing, his name was that most prominently mentioned among the members of the bar of this city for nomination to the vacant judgeship of the Hastings Court, following the death of Judge Witt, at the time when Governor Mann stepped in and appointed Mayor Richardson, without waiting to hear the wishes of the local bar.

Captain Ainslie has not made any personal canvass for the mayoralty.

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MONTAGUE WINS IN EVERY WARD

Carries All But Two Precincts in City of Richmond.

OFFICIAL VOTE 3,918 TO 2,678

Winner Is Given Ovation at Meeting of City Democratic Committee.

Carrying all but two precincts, former Governor Andrew Jackson Montague swept the city of Richmond in yesterday's Democratic primary for nomination as candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District. His official majority in the city of Richmond was 1,240. The total vote cast in the city was 6,596, exceeding by 2,000 votes the total number of votes in the Lamb-Wickham primary in Richmond two years ago. Mr. Montague carried every ward in the city by an unquestioned majority, the two precincts carried by Congressman John Lamb being First Jefferson, in which the vote was 122 to 121 in favor of Lamb, and Sixth Jefferson, where the vote was 110 to 105 in favor of Lamb.

Result Never in Doubt.
From the time the first returns came in the result was never in doubt. Before the first official returns were announced, in fact, before the City Democratic Committee was called to order, unofficial returns from sufficient precincts in Richmond and surrounding counties had been received to show the result.

Governor Montague came to the University College of Medicine building, where the committee was receiving the returns, and was given an ovation. Every corner of the building was packed to the utmost of standing room when he was introduced by Chairman Miles M. Martin, of the City Democratic Committee, amid prolonged cheering.

"We have all known him," said Chairman Martin, "as the Red Fox. It is an animal that can run fast and run long, and get there with all four feet. Having seen the returns to-night the title seems appropriate."

Montague Speaks.
"When I was a boy," said Governor Montague, when the cheering had sufficiently subsided for him to be heard, "I had red hair as my father had before me."

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CARRIES ALL SAVE TWO PRECINCTS IN RICHMOND

Four of the Eight Counties Swept by Former Governor.

TOTAL VOTE OF DISTRICT WILL EXCEED 10,000

Result Not in Doubt After Voting Began—Captain John Lamb Concedes Defeat and Issues Address to People. Congressman Retires After Service of Sixteen Years—Returns Both From City and County Come in Early, and Result Is Soon Apparent—Winner Is Given Ovation at Meeting of City Democratic Committee by Enthusiastic Crowd of Supporters—Marks End of Contest Waged Without Spectacular Features or Sharply Drawn Issues—Large City Vote Occasions Much Comment.

MONTAGUE

Former Governor Montague alerted to The Times-Dispatch last night the following statement:

"After a prolonged campaign I am fatigued in body and mind, but not in gratitude to the people of this district for the honor which they have done me."

He stated that he had no sense of elation, but one of profound appreciation of responsibility, and that he only regretted that he had occasioned disappointment to some of his fellow-citizens.

LAMB

"It is very evident that a majority of the voters of the district have seen fit to nominate my opponent, and I bow to their wishes. The voters are sovereign and have every right to say who shall be their representative. I am as loyal to the district in defeat as in victory. I especially desire to thank those friends who have stood by me so loyally and whose devotion is most gratefully appreciated." — Captain John Lamb.

Carrying the city of Richmond by a very large majority, together with four of the eight counties and the city of Williamsburg, former Governor Andrew Jackson Montague yesterday won the nomination of the Democrats of the Third District for Congress. By a majority of fully 1,500 in the unexpectedly large vote of nearly 10,000, he defeated Captain John Lamb, who has been the representative of the district for sixteen years.

The triumph of Governor Montague was striking. In a campaign devoid of spectacular methods, and practically unmarked by sharply drawn issues or disputes, he succeeded in arousing public interest to the extent that more than 6,000 voters went to the polls in Richmond alone. The vote in the city was 3,918 for Montague and 2,678 for Lamb, with perhaps thirty votes thrown out because they were improperly marked. In addition, the former Governor entered the counties supposed to be the stronghold of his opponent and carried half of them. He secured substantial majorities in Henrico and Chesterfield, and small ones in King William and James City. Captain Lamb held New Kent and Goochland by a small margin, registered 100 majority in Hanover, and only in his native county of James City did he secure a proportionately large lead.

The result is as follows:

City	Lamb	Montague
Richmond	2,678	3,918
Williamsburg	43	85
Counties:		
Henrico	155	323
Chesterfield	210	256
Goochland	126	115
King William	122	191

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